





# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.50 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$1.00 per month in advance, or \$1.25 per month in arrears. It is published at \$5.00 per annum in advance, or \$6.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$10.00 per annum in advance, or \$12.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$20.00 per annum in advance, or \$24.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$40.00 per annum in advance, or \$48.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$80.00 per annum in advance, or \$96.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$160.00 per annum in advance, or \$192.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$320.00 per annum in advance, or \$384.00 per annum in arrears. It is published at \$640.00 per annum in advance, or \$768.00 per annum in arrears. 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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

**HENRI F. MIDDLETON.**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Against the influence of those who, by the use of the press, are endeavoring to bring about a change in the constitution of the State, and to establish a new form of government, we are determined to stand firm."—J. H. HARRISON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1856.

**MEMORANDUM.**  
Of sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

**AT PRIVATE SALE:**  
The fine farm of Thomas Jones. See advert. mat.  
Several Negroes. See advertisement.  
A fine Farm, part of the farm of Wm. Waters, deceased. See advertisement.  
The valuable Farm, belonging to the estate of R. S. Owen, deceased. See advertisement.  
The fine residence, Store House, and stock of Goods of H. K. Lucas. See advertisement.  
The House and Lot, belonging to Wm. A. Jones. The House and Lot of Richard Neal. See advt.  
The Farm of John Ford, deceased. See advt.

**AT PUBLIC SALE:**  
Dec. 24, Personal Property of T. N. Allen, deceased. See bill.  
December 27: The stock of Jewelry, gold and silver Watches, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of R. W. Moore, dec'd. See bill.  
Dec. 30, Farm and Negroes of John Speer, dec'd. in Oldham county. See advt.  
January 12, The House and Lot on the Public Square belonging to M. Atchison, by Henry Bollanmon, Master in Chancery. See advertisement.  
January 12, The Farm, belonging to the estate of Jas. McQuaid, dec'd., by John Robinson, Special Commissioner. See advertisement.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
Shelbyville Insurance Company. Owners of property are referred to the Card of the Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company. This Company is one of the safest and best managed Companies in the West.  
Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Tailoring. Persons residing north from Shelbyville, who desire to have Tailoring done, are referred to the advertisement of S. Bandy. He will execute his work promptly and well.  
Past Notice. See notice of Col. Payne, posting a stray Sinner taken up by him.  
Sales. See the advertisements of Henry Bohannon and John Robinson, who advertise real estate for sale, as Commissioners Shelby Circuit Court.  
Holloway's Pills. An extraordinary Remedy for termination of blood to the Head.—Holloway's Pills, or Newburgh, N.Y., suffered most severely for eight years and a half from termination of blood to the head; so that at times she would fall down in crossing a room as if dead. She consulted three different physicians, and studied followed their advice, which, however, failed to benefit her, and her dissolution was hourly expected. At this time she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly did their work by removing from her system all the noxious matter, curing off the bad fluids, and left her in the enjoyment of perfect health. Her friends have been astonished at the speed with which she recovered, yet all this has been effected by Holloway's Pills.

**A Word Personal.**—We have a large amount owing to us. We need it, to pay claims against us—claims all which ought to be paid, and some of which we know are needed. The amounts due us are generally in small sums; yet those small sums of \$2, \$3, \$10, &c., if collected into our hands would amount to thousands. We therefore appeal to all, but especially to those who have been indebted for years, to call or send the amount due to us. We repeat: we need it, and it is owing to us; and we appeal earnestly to all indebted to make prompt payment to us.

**FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.**—The Mammoth Picture Double Brother Jonathan is already in the field, and is filled, as usual, with large and spirited pictures for the Christmas Holidays. Published by B. H. DAY, 45 Beekman Street, New York. Send 12 cents (postage stamps or money) and you will get this elegant picture sheet for free of postage. None are sent (post-paid) for \$1, or even, if not post-paid.

**COUNTY PATROL.**  
**SHELBY COUNTY COURT.**  
December Term, 1856.  
Ordered, That GEORGE SHERWOOD, JOHN D. HASTINGS, E. B. SAIN, JAMES SCOTT, ZIMRI TATE, and THOMAS DULIN be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 1st District, and that E. B. SAIN act as Captain.  
Ordered, That JOHN C. BUCKE, ALLEN HULLETT, W. B. SABLE, and GEO. MCCLINTOCK, be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 2nd District, and that JAS. T. BURGESS act as Captain.  
Ordered, That JOHN C. STEWART, SILAS BLAYDES, F. M. BOHANNON, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 3rd District, and that JOHN C. STEWART act as Captain.  
Ordered, That Wm. H. MASON, GEO. CAPLINGER, and JAMES THOMPSON be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 4th District, and that Wm. H. MASON act as Captain.  
Ordered, That JOHN COWARD, JOHN W. GOOD-NIGHT, SAMUEL SEAY, and WILLIAM RESELL be, and the same are hereby appointed Patrols in the 5th District, and that JOHN COWARD act as Captain.  
Ordered, That JOHN SHERWOOD, Wm. STOKES, and Wm. T. CLARK be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 6th District, and that JOHN SHERWOOD act as Captain.  
Ordered, That JOHN F. MOORE, JOHN REED, and JOHN TUCKER be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 7th District, and that JOHN F. MOORE act as Captain.  
Ordered, That B. F. WHITE, ANDREW J. MIDDLETON, and MOSES UTTERBACK be, and they are hereby appointed Patrols in the 8th District, and that B. F. WHITE act as Captain.  
And it is further Ordered, That all of said Patrols be required to patrol in their said Districts not less than six hours in each month during their continuance in office.  
H. A. CHINN,  
Clerk Shelby County Court.

**The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.**—Harris's Sarsaparilla.—This medicine may be taken at any season of the year—spring, summer, and fall. Gentle, though potent in its action. It cures the blood and purges the system of all impurities, such as spots, blotches, pimples, &c., are rapidly cured; and so adapted to all constitutions, that it is deservedly esteemed by the many thousands that have taken it, as the most general family medicine known.—Bedford Gazette.  
Sold here by Ellingwood & Co.

**"The Washington Union,"** forgetting the injunction, that one must not bear false witness against another,—charges Hon. HENRY MARSHALL with "attempting to make a diversion in favor of the Black Republicans." The "Union" certainly did not hear the speech of Col. MARSHALL, nor read it, as reported in the "Daily Globe," the official reporter of the proceedings of Congress. The speech of Col. MARSHALL was a most effective exposure of the hypocrisy and double-dealing of the anti-African Democracy; and told with great effect, as was evident from the fluttering in the wounded ranks. The "Union" knows, as all who have carefully watched the course of events, for the past ten years, know, that the "Democracy" are alone responsible for the rise and continuance of the Black Republican party; and that that party is led on now, as it always has been, principally by leading Democrats. And it is also an indisputable fact, that all the leading Democrats, such as the VAN BURENS, HALETT, &c., are at heart Black Republicans.

**Carrier's Card.**  
The undersigned informs the subscribers to "The Shelby News," that, on New Year's Morning he will, should no preventive dispensation of Providence hinder, wait upon them with his Annual Offering. He hopes that all,—bearing in mind that he has, through cold and heat—wet and dry, served them punctually during the year—will be ready with their New Year's gift, to cheer him on for the coming year. In the meantime, he earnestly prays that each may have a "merry Christmas," and a "happy New Year;" and that each may lay up for him a "half," at least, to ensure him also a "happy New Year."

**The Negro Excitement.**—We think it not improper to refer to the law regulating negroes. It is time these laws were rigidly enforced. To all owners of negroes we would say: it were much better, and for the good of the negroes themselves, if each master saw that his slave remained at home; and the laws of the State were complied with.

1. The law provides that no slave shall be permitted to hire his or her time, or to go at large and trade as a free person. Is not this law openly violated in this town and in this county? Are there not negroes living in town, who not only hire their time, but own horses, carts and wagons, and trade as free persons? And do they not provide themselves and their stock principally by thieving, and by inducing other negroes to thieve? It is the sworn, imperative duty of every officer, to arrest any negro who hires himself or herself, and proceed against them and their owners for the violation of the statute.

2. The law provides that no slave shall buy, or sell, any article without the written consent of his or her owner,—(in law, the hirer, for the time being is regarded as the owner, and is responsible as if he owned the slave,) which consent shall designate the articles to be sold, or purchased, and the owner is held responsible; and any person who shall receive from, deal, or trade with a slave, who has no such written permission from the owner, is liable to a fine, &c. Now is this law complied with? Is it enforced? On the contrary, it is not constantly and uniformly violated!—the few compliances, if any, forming the exceptions claimed for all general rules. Are not our farmers, in a great measure, responsible for the violations of this law? If they would do their duty, and send with their servants a note designating what articles they send for sale, and their permission to sell, would there be so much complaint about their negroes stealing? Will they try it? and will they commence prosecuting all who deal with their servants without legal permission to do so?

3. The law of the State declares, that any person having control of a house, or plantation, who shall knowingly permit or suffer any slave, not belonging to the premises, to remain upon such premises for four hours, without the written permit of the owner of such slave, he shall forfeit and pay \$10, for every such offense. And any person who shall permit more than five negroes, or slaves, not his own, at one time, to remain on his premises, he shall forfeit and pay, in addition, \$1 for each negro; which fines and forfeitures can be collected for their own use, by any person who may choose to sue for them before a Justice of the Peace; or, if collected by presentment of a grand jury, they go to the use of the Commonwealth. And if any free person shall be found in company with slaves, or negroes, at any unlawful meeting,—(an unlawful meeting is the congregation of three or more negroes, by arrangement, at one place, off their masters' premises,) he shall forfeit and pay \$15 for each offense.

In respect to the violations of these provisions of law, complaints are loud. At several houses in town, negroes are in the habit of congregating to the number of ten, fifteen, twenty, and over, and remaining until a late hour at night—indeed, we might say, until an early hour of morning, in violation of the law which compels negroes to be at home by 9 o'clock at night. At several of the dwellings in the town and county, too, there are frequent "setting parties," "dancing parties," "suppers" and "quiltings," where the negroes congregate to consume wine, and by drinking, carousing and low dissipation, unfit themselves for labor, and plant the seeds of disease, misery, and early death. Whose duty is it to see that the laws against these assemblies shall be enforced? House-keepers owe it to themselves, as law-abiding citizens, to see that negroes do not frequent their premises, without the consent of their masters; and if the moral obligation resting upon all citizens to obey the law is not sufficient to compel them to do their duty, should not the law be enforced against them? To all of those houses where these dances and parties take place, let the laws be administered impartially, but strictly. All such assemblies are in violation of law, and no one man, nor any body of men, have the power to sanction such assemblies; nor, so long as the law remains, can any officer knowingly permit such gatherings to take place.

4. The law declares that no negro—whether a slave or free—shall have in his possession, a gun, pistol, or any other weapon. And it is made the duty of every citizen to take from any negro any weapon he may have, and it becomes the property of the citizen thus capturing the weapon.

5. In connection with these violations of law, there is another, which is actually more injurious to the slaves, and to the owners, than the immoral effects of their assemblies; indeed, it is the worst ingredient of their unlawful gatherings. We allude to the selling of liquor to slaves and free negroes. At these gatherings liquor is generally plenty.—And at some of them, in the country, we hear that white men attend with their jugs of "rot-gut brandy," and retail it out. There is scarcely a negro servant in town, who gets liquor illegally, from some lawless and grasping person or other. The stench of liquor offends the nostrils, whenever you meet or pass a negro: the atmosphere is redolent with the disgusting effluvia they emit; and the ear of decency and good order is pained by their drunken oaths and vulgarities. For a few dollars of gain, servants are victimized, corrupted, demoralized, and ruined, for time and eternity; and masters and owners robbed of their time and labor, and burdened with physicians' bills, by men who claim all the privileges of citizenship, and are as much citizens as the white men of their State, and of God, and to the injury of community. In the name of all that is good, let the laws be enforced against all who sell or give liquor to negroes;—let justice be administered without let or hindrance—without delay—that sudden destruction sweep from them their illicit gain.

**LOCAL MEMORANDA.**—For memoranda of local affairs, see first column, first page.

**Negro Man Wanted.**—A gentleman living in the edge of Jefferson, near the Shelby county line, desires to purchase a negro man; one 18 to 25 years of age preferred. For further information inquire at The Shelby News Office.

**A Hint.**—There is no better time to make presents than now. We, therefore, suggest to our young readers, that they should call upon our friend the artist, John W. Williams, and get him to take their Miniatures, in that incomparable way he has of doing such things. What present would be more esteemed? Give him a call.

**No Paper next week.**—There are fifty-three Wednesdays in this year; and as we have issued fifty-two numbers, with this one, we have determined not to issue a paper next Wednesday. The next issue will be on the first Wednesday in January, which will be the first number of the eighteenth volume.

**A merry Christmas and a happy New Year,** to all our friends and readers. My sorrow and grief not interpose their heaviness to mar the peace and quietness and repose of all.

**An American Heart.**—A contemporary says: "Have an American heart." That's the talk. Have an American heart. Have no other. The pulsations of an American heart are for liberty, for freedom, for republicanism,—for all that can bless the individual, give vitality and success to the States respectively, and grandeur and strength to the nation. It is the heart of hearts. Show us a man with a real American heart, and we will look upon him as an honor to his kind,—a full-measured patriot; a firm and valiant defender of his country; a profound lover of its institutions. His heart is right. He will be sure to be right, any way and any how. Have an American heart. It will swell your bosom nobly. It will fill you with the grandest feelings. He who can say: "I have an American heart; and its every throb is for America;" has a possession the wealth of the world cannot parallel.

**The Institution of the African.**—The New York Express very aptly remarks: "The negro is the end, aim,—the Alpha and Omega, the Beta, Kappa, and Delta too, of our New England Yankee countrymen, and our States Rights people down South,—and yet but few of them know the capacities there are latent in the African. Congress, for example, has, but three months to sit,—and has a world of legitimate work to do. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report, has laid out enough to occupy earnest men's minds continually for three months. One week has gone,—and from breakfast till dinner, and from dinner to tea, and from tea to bed,—it is "negro," "negro," "negro,"—as if there was not a pure white man in America.

Well,—why is this? Mainly to crowd into the last days of the session and the last nights of the session, the \$60,000,000 CONGRESS HAS TO DISBURSE. When there is no discussion upon white man's appropriations, all other time being devoted to "the negro,"—of course, the chance for theft and plunder of the lobby, is great,—whereas, if white man's public business was properly attended to, the Lobby would be watched, and the Treasury guarded. Many South Western Democrats thus combine with some of the pure Abolition patriots we send from the North, thus to absorb all time for public business discussion, in the discussion of "the negro." Is there not honesty enough in Congress,—if not sense enough, to stop this?

It is in the storms of Passion and Fanaticism that great public robberies are perpetrated. Thru dust into people's eyes, and they cannot see who pick their pockets. Hence, as we started with saying, the capacity of the negro is infinitely greater than many people calculate upon.

**Another Archbishop in Hot Water.**—A Mr. R. R. SHERWOOD, of Cincinnati, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of that diocese have each published cards, in regard to what the former alleges was the "abduction" of his wife and children from him through the instrumentality of the latter.—The Archbishop, in his reply, characterizes the statements of SHERWOOD as false, as relates to himself, and says Mr. SHERWOOD's wife left him, accompanied by her children, because he would not allow her the exercise of her religion as promised at his marriage, and ill used her in other ways. Mrs. S. has brothers and sisters in Cincinnati and vicinity who are wealthy, though her mother resides in Paris, whither she went. The case is a singular one, inasmuch as it involves the whole question of what are called "mixed marriages."

**EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.**—Two meetings (says the New York Journal of Commerce of the 4th inst.) have been held in this city for the purpose of agreeing upon measures to promote a more permanent emigration to the Pacific coast. It appears that the population of California has actually decreased within the last year. It is proposed to form an association to cooperate with similar associations in California and Oregon, and the principal cities of the Atlantic slope. The measures likely to receive attention are a wagon-road, and then a railroad to the Pacific; reduction of fare and increased accommodation by way of the isthmus; providing emigrants with employment on arriving out; getting lands into market at low prices and on favorable terms, and issuing publications explanatory of the resources and capabilities of the country. Nothing definite in the shape of an organization has as yet been arrived at, we believe, but the movement has received an impetus which is a warrant for expecting something practical.

**The sugar crop in Louisiana and Texas,** is reported as very short—not one half of the average crop.

**Gov. HAMLIN** will, it is said, be returned to the Senate from Maine, after a formal induction as Governor.

**Bills** have been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to give the election of Governor and Presidential Electors to the people.

**It is stated** that Minnesota will take the initiatory steps for admission into the Union at this session of Congress, through the Delegate Mr. Rice.

**It is denied** by the Black Republican papers, that Col. FREMONT has challenged Mr. TOMMERS. They say, if he challenges anybody it will be Gov. WISE.

**A counterfeit dollar bill** on the bank of Kentucky, payable at Danville, is in circulation. The appearance is dark, but it is calculated to deceive.

**The President** has appointed, and the Senate confirmed the appointment of JAMES O. HARRISON, Esq., Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas, vice Judge Lecompte, removed.

**The Indianapolis Journal** says there were 6,000 applicants for the post of messenger to carry the electoral vote of Indiana to Washington, and that there were applicants from every township in the State but two.

**A subterranean river** has been boring an artesian well at Henderson, Ky., from which a jet of water is forced up through the bore and thrown to the height of fifty feet above the surface of the ground.

**A bill** conferring free suffrage has passed both branches of the North Carolina Legislature. The law has yet to be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification.

**The Democracy** of North Western Virginia have, as a compliment for his services in the late canvass, presented the editor of the Wheeling Argus with \$1,000, hard cash, to enable him to purchase new type and increase the efficiency of his paper. Wish some person would serve us so.

**The Legislature** of Indiana meets on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January. The Governor elect takes his seat on the second Monday, the 12th day of the same month.

**E. L. VANWINKLE, Esq.** has presented to the Editor of the Somerset (Ky.) Gazette, a fine coat. That is right, "Old Rip." Editors' labor for and deserve all they get.

**Mr. HALSTED**, a member of the State Senate of New York, recently fell, and was so badly injured that it is believed he will not be able to take his seat during the ensuing session. He is a Black Republican, and his absence renders it doubtful whether his party will have a majority in the Senate.

**In the Southern Commercial Convention**, a resolution in favor of the revival of the slave trade was introduced, and after an eloquent speech in opposition to it from ALBERT PIKE of Arkansas, was voted down by a decisive majority. Of the ten States represented in the Convention, but three South Carolina, Alabama and Texas—voted in favor of the resolution.

**HOWELL COHN** has just issued a book from the Georgia press, for private circulation, entitled "Scriptural Examination of the Institution of Slavery," intended to prove that the development of Slavery in the United States is calculated to secure "civil and religious liberty," to the race in Africa. It is freely distributed among public men with the author's compliments.

**The Albany Statesman** pertinently says: Senator SEWARD is "playing a game" for the Presidency. He "shuffles" out of his pledges—"cuts the case of temperance"—"deals" in rum, and "discards" prohibition. He has no "honor," but he relies upon the "tricks," for success.

**At a recent meeting** of the New York Historical Society a communication was laid before the Society, in which an effort was made to prove that the word "American" was of more ancient origin than Amerus Vesputius, being in fact derived from the word "Airmanarax," in use in the fourth century.

**The State Library** of New York contains 43,634 volumes. In the last five years 20,360 volumes have been added to it. The Law Library, of 13,623 volumes, is said to be one of the most valuable in the United States. There are 144 volumes of Manuscripts, including the papers of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, in the Library.

**The reported slave insurrection** in Harrison county, Texas, proves to have been greatly exaggerated. The committee charged with the investigation of the matter reports that there is no evidence of any concert among the slaves, nor are any whites implicated. The Alexander Gazette also says that the rumors of an insurrection there have been greatly exaggerated.

**The difficulties** which have for several years existed between the various lodges of the Masonic fraternity, in New York, appear to be in a fair train for adjustment. The two Grand Lodges of the State have respectively appointed committees for the purpose of harmonizing all misunderstandings, and thereby elevating the craft to that eminence among the Grand Lodges of the United States which should properly appertain to it.

**COLD.**—Snow and cold weather have come, with a vengeance. Sunday and Monday were cold to a certainty.

**To Trustees of Common Schools.**—The Trustees of the Common Schools for Shelby county, who have not yet reported, are requested to report by the 10th of January, proximo. Will they attend to this request promptly?

**Normal School.**—The County Superintendent of Common Schools, for this county, selected for the present session of the Normal School, as students from Shelby county, Wm. G. HAMLIN and HENRY C. NEWMAN. At the end of the session, these young gentlemen return to the county, and teach a common school for one session; and two others are sent to the Normal School in their stead. By this arrangement, but a few years will elapse ere Kentucky will have an abundance of native Teachers to supply her schools and colleges.

**The Shelby News.**  
The eighteenth volume commences on the first Wednesday of January. Now is the time to subscribe. It is the largest and best village paper in the West. Send in your orders, to begin with the New Year.  
**TERMS.**—Two dollars per year, in advance, for a single copy: Six copies for \$10; and twenty copies, for \$30.  
By attaching the above to a sheet of paper, our friends can use it, as a prospectus to obtain new subscribers.

**Close of the Volume.**—This number closes the seventeenth volume of The Shelby News. It is customary to indulge in some reflections on such occasions; but we are not in the spirit to-day. We have labored assiduously to publish a paper every worthy the people of the county and the State, and which should be an credit to ourselves. That has been our aim. How far we have succeeded in accomplishing it, we presume should be left to the decision of community. During the eight years succeeding the commencement of the paper, we toiled without receiving an adequate support from the proceeds of our office. During the past nine years we have been cheered on and encouraged by the dawning of that "good time coming." Our subscription list is probably equal in extent to any in the West. We publish weekly more matter; and we cherish the belief that in public opinion our columns are as well filled as any other country paper.

We are grateful to the public for their custom. We hope it may be continued; we shall endeavor to deserve it, by continuing to attend assiduously to our business.

**KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of this Society will take place on the second Wednesday in January, 1857, (the 14th day) in Franklin, for the purpose of electing a President, three Vice Presidents, and nine Directors, for the ensuing year, at which time and place the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

**BRUTUS J. CLAY, President.**  
December 17, 1857.

**DISTRESSING AFFAIR.**—On the night of the 18th inst., the dwelling house of a Mr. JOYCE, just below the mouth of Salt river, was consumed by fire; and Mr. JOYCE, his wife and two daughters, were burned up. It is thought by some of the neighbors, that the family were first murdered.

**FURTHER FROM NICARAGUA.**—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th, publishes several letters from its correspondent at Nicaragua, received by the Texas, from which we take the latest. Among the passengers on the Texas was Gen. Hornsby. It is very strange that Gen. H. should have left Nicaragua at such a critical time.

**VIOLIN, Dec. 2, 1856.**  
I wrote to you under date of the 23d November, informing you of the total destruction of Greensboro. It took a few soldiers from the 25th, and before the troops had destroyed all the town removed all the stores and ordinance to the steamer, the enemy surrounded the town and took charge of the entire beach, cutting off all communication between it and the town. This did not seem to deter the army in their work of destruction. They immediately drove the enemy from the town and continued to burn and destroy the remaining houses. The enemy, on being driven from the town, concentrated their forces on the beach and main road, driving the few soldiers from the remains of the Old Fort at the landing, and occupying it themselves, which was not done, however, without great loss to themselves.

The steamer Virgin arrived last night with cheering news that the army had advanced to within three or four hundred yards of the beach, bringing everything with them. They could be distinctly seen from the steamer, and not only appeared to be in good spirits, but were riding and walking about behind their barricades, as if no enemy was near.

The enemy attacked them, the afternoon before, in the rear and in full force, and after a severe engagement, which lasted some two hours, were repulsed, with no doubt, severe loss, as our troops came to the barricade and waved their flag in token of the enemy's defeat.

There are about two or three hundred of the enemy occupying the Old Fort, whose position I think is most critical, for, as soon as our troops can turn a point in the fort, they will be in range of the fort, and will then be able to drop a few shells in the midst of the greasers, which will no doubt create an immediate panic and stampede among them.

Dr. Derichson, late a surgeon in Walker's army, returned to New York by the Tennessee. He says:  
I am sorry not to be able to fulfill the dying request of a young man from Kentucky, Robert Burbank, aged only sixteen, and formerly of the military school in Kentucky. His parents are very respectable and wealthy. Inspired with a love of military glory he ran away from home, but died ten days after his arrival in Nicaragua. Two days before his death he was in his first and only battle. He tried to give me the address of his parents, and wanted me to tell them where he died, but was too weak to make himself understood. He left a beautiful gold watch with Major Ormsby. I desire very much that this account may reach his parents.

**TO MY FRIENDS.**  
I want to start South a little earlier than usual this season, and would urge upon all who have engaged seats with me, and all others, the propriety of an early call.  
I am prepared to make all the variety of PICTURES ON GLASS, which are warranted to be as durable as time itself. All who have not seen specimens of this kind of work will please give me a call.  
I shall need all the money owing to me, and I trust my patrons will promptly square up.  
873 JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

**Special Notices.**  
[No advertisement or card will be inserted under this head, except upon special order. The notice will be charged for each line of type, 10 cents for the first line, and 5 cents for each subsequent line; \$1.00 for the month, \$1.50 for three months, and \$2.00 for six months.]

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.**  
The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company continue to make insurance against fire on buildings located in the country, detached buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandise. This Company takes no risks on the stocks of steamships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having but one office, their affairs are perfectly under their knowledge and control.  
M. OWEN, Secretary.  
Shelbyville, Sept. 27, 1854.

**CAPITOL HOTEL.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

**LOOK OUT!—SOMETHING NEW.**  
LAW WILLIAMS' GALLERY.—In addition to my Daguerreotype business, I am now introducing THE COLLODIOTYPE.  
A picture that is claiming the admiration of the civilized world. The process affords admirable facilities for taking pictures of young children.  
These pictures are permanently sealed between two glasses, and are successfully defied the hand of time, and every element save fire.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 18th of December, 1856, by Rev. J. C. Thompson, Miss LUCY E. daughter of Mrs. Harriet Moore, of Shelby county, Ky., and grand daughter of Col. Jeremiah Long, to Rev. T. G. BOSLEY, of the Louisville Conference.  
In Bridgeport, Ky., on the 18th instant, by Rev. Mr. Bradlock, Miss LUCY A. REDDING, of Franklin, and Mr. P. H. POOR, of Shelby.

**DIED.**  
At the residence of her son, Col. Edmund H. Taylor, in Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, widow of Richard Taylor, of Hickman county, Ky., in the 76th year of her age. She emigrated with her father, Edmund Taylor, from the neighborhood of Winchester, Virginia, in 1784. For many years Mrs. Taylor has been a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and a short time before her death, she received the Holy Communion in her sick chamber, and with the utmost composure, gave every necessary arrangement for her journey to a better world. She was one of those high-minded, warm-hearted persons, who pass thro' life with no enemies, and who depart hence, to their glorious inheritance, followed by the affectionate remembrance of many friends.

**New Advertisements.**  
Plant here your DINKS.—Reap these YOUR DOLLARS.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has now commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS. Feeling thankful for past favors, he hopes the friends in general will bestow upon him a liberal portion of their patronage, as his charges are very moderate. He thinks that he has given satisfaction in the past, and feels confident that he can render perfect satisfaction in the future. He would just say to one and all, who wish to favor him with their work, that they need not wait long to give him a call, for he can assure them that his work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.  
SIMEON BUNDY.  
December 24, 1856.

**POSTING NOTICE.**  
TAKEN UP, by Col. E. C. PAYNE, living in Shelby county, Ky., three miles north of Shelbyville, on the road leading to Eminence, one RED STEER, with white on his back and belly; marked swallow fork in left ear, and a crop off the right. Supposed to be two years old next Spring. Appraised to \$10. One WHITE HEIFER, inside of the ear red; no other marks. Supposed to be one year old. Appraised to \$8 by me, this 8th of December, 1856.  
JOHN HALL, J. P. S. C.  
Dec. 24, 1856.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**  
W. A. McQuaid, &c., Plaintiffs.  
J. McQuaid, &c., Defendants.  
In Equity.

**ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1857,**—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case at the September term, 1856, I, the undersigned, Special Commissioner of said Court, shall, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the tract OF LAND, of which James McQuaid died, seised and possessed, situate in Shelby County, Ky., 24 miles south of Shelbyville, and containing 82 ACRES.

**TERMS.**—The purchase money for the land will be required to be paid as follows:—one third of the purchase money cash in hand, on the day of sale; and two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,—the bond having the force and effect of a receipt for the purchase money,—and the balance of the purchase money, which is to be interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.  
HENRY BOHANNON, J. C. C.  
December 24, 1856.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**  
Rhorer & Hulme  
vs  
M. Atchison.  
In Equity.  
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1857,—it being a County Court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case at the September term, 1856, I, the undersigned, Special Commissioner of said Court, shall, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Shelbyville, situate on the Public Square, and bounded on the east by Fifth street and south by Clay street, and west by lot and stable of J. Beckley, now occupied by J. F. Chinn, and others, or so much thereof, if capable of division as will pay two months \$200 each, with interest from January 1, 1851, and costs.

**TERMS.**—So much as will pay the debt, (\$600), and interest and cost, on the first day of the next March term, 1857, and the balance on the first day of the next September term; the purchaser to give bond and approved security—the bond having the force and effect of a receipt for the purchase money,—and the interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.  
HENRY BOHANNON, J. C. C.  
December 24, 1856.

**EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND GUARDIANS.**  
A. are hereby notified all persons who are Executors, Administrators or Guardians, to settle their accounts, according to law, they will be summoned before the Court at the January Term, 1857, for such neglect, and will consequently have costs to pay.  
By order of the Presiding Judge of Shelby County Court.  
HECTOR A. CHINN, Clerk.  
December 17, 1856.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
The Shelbyville and Louisville Accommodation Daily Line of Stages.  
J. H. WITHERSPOON and JAMES SAFFLE, who have purchased the interest of F. Beckley in the Shelbyville and Louisville Accommodation Line of Stages, have in connection with THOMAS H. YOUNG, established a Daily Line instead of the tri-weekly. Their schedule is as follows:  
Leave Shelbyville every morning (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock; arrive at Louisville at 12 o'clock.  
Leave Louisville every morning (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock; arrive at Shelbyville at 3 o'clock.  
OFFICES.—In Shelbyville, at Armstrong's; in Redding, in Louisville, at the Gal House.  
Thomas H. Young will be in charge of this line. The Drivers are competent, careful, clever, and obliging. The fares are accommodating. Determined to use every effort to accommodate the public, we solicit, and shall endeavor to merit a full share of the patronage of the public.  
THOMAS H. YOUNG & CO.  
Dec. 3, 1856.

**SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!**  
**SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY—CLASS M.**  
To be drawn in the city of Mobile, Alabama, in public, ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 185



# The Garland.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

## The Christmas Tree.

Of all the stories which German brothers brought us, Long since across the sea, Best do I love the simple tale they taught us, Linked with the Christmas Tree.

The servant customs of an age departed, Linger around them yet, The German mother's faith, so earnest-hearted, Her child will not forget.

In the dear Father land, ere earth rejoices To hail the Christmas morn, Ere the first snowflakes fall, the loving voices, "See, gladsly, 'tis the morn."

When'er the German folk, with fading glory, The paring sunbeams shine, Gild the green valleys, linked with feudal story, And linger on the Rhine.

When comes the night, and softly shines in heaven A low star, pure and clear, To Christmas eve all joyous hopes are given, The brightest of the year.

Then light and joy seem hovering o'er each dwelling, From out to castle hall, And children's voices cheerily are telling, The feast that's laden with all.

From rooms fast closed, come sounds of preparation, Light through each crevice gleams, While children wait, with glad anticipation, To see the doors unclose.

The glad hour comes at last, to earnest glances The full broad star shines out, Then comes the sequel to their childish fancies, To mingle hope and doubt.

Mid lighted tapers all so brightly blazing, The Christmas Tree is seen, Laid about, its laden boughs raising, The glorious evergreen.

From every twig and spray suspended, Shine sparkling Christmas lights, And there each child, with smiles and laughter, Blends the allotted treasure lights.

The shining glances, with many a gift are laden, Where pleasant mysteries blend, For father, mother, brother and maiden, For brother, kinsman, friend.

They say, 'tis the faith the Christ child brings, O'er every home this night, He came to earth, to bring us light, To show us the path of right.

Alas! children meet, 'tis thus in Him believing, Who brought His peace on earth, His love in earnest hearts receiving, They welcome His coming here.

It is the day of blessed glad events, Sweet let its coming be, Shall we not trust that Love and kindred angels Hallow the Christmas Tree? E. G. B.

## Miscellaneous.

### Christmas Eve and Christmas Morn.

By FRANKLIN BRIDGES.

A little cottage stood in a dark pine wood. It was a wild December evening, and the snow fell in large flakes on the roof and on the forest around. Light, however, shone from the little window, and lighted up the pine-trees which stretched forth their snow-laden boughs towards the casement, and lit up the dismal world outside, where the wolf sat and cried, "Ho, ho, ho!"

The fire blazed merrily within the little, one-roomed cottage, and merrily curled the blue smoke as it rose from the chimney, and fire sparks danced about with the snow flakes which giddily tumbled down the chimney into the pan of meal porridge which stood and mattered over the fire; and thus they used the Christmas entertainment. For it was Christmas porridge now, and the children were gathered round the hearth, and this was no other than Christmas eve, and at this very time, food was preparing for the whole of the household. It was not food for the rich man's table, that you may be sure; it was only for a peasant woman, and she a widow, who, with her children, lived here. Nevertheless, she was about to celebrate Christmas in the best way she could, and that was not to be despised, either. She had bought for herself three pounds of meat, and this was now boiling furiously with parsley and celery, and promising to make the most savory soup, together with some delicious cabbage, for Christmas day. A piece of stock fish also was lying in its pan, and was all in an agitation, as if from delight of its own excellence.

On the table in the cottage there already stood the Christmas cake, and the Christmas goblin, that wonderful beast which seems to say, "if you come here I will give you with my long horn!"

And thus would the Christmas goblin stand through the whole of the Christmas holidays, and make a great noise among the Christmas meats, and then when the festive time was over, it would be laid, together with the Christmas cake, in a chest, where it would repose until spring came, and the ploughing began, and then they would take it and chop it to pieces, because the Christmas goblin is a hard piece of clay, and they give it to the beasts of burden, to the oxen and horses, which have to work in the fields, and which, it is believed, would derive from the Christmas cake, and from the Christmas goblin, such strength, and such an inclination for labor as they have not before. Hence there would be abundant crops in the barn, a deal of grain for the mill, and plenty of bread in the cupboard; and all this would be caused by the Christmas goblin—that wonderful beast!

Two children, a girl and a boy, jumped about the room, and could hardly contain their joy on account of Christmas eve, and the Christmas goblin, and the Christmas meats were looking on the hearth, which filled the whole room with their delicious odor, and the children were the Christmas matins, at which they were to be present with their mother. Brother Peter was to drive them in the sledge with Polle; the children had never yet been out to Christmas matins, and could not imagine what they were like, but they had heard that they were something very grand and beautiful, and they were quite sure that they were so, and moreover, that they were prodigiously amusing.

Peter, however, stood cutting firewood for looking, and thought to himself that they were not at all amusing. The mother stood just by the door to the hearth, and turned her face from the happy children. The flames on the hearth, saw why they saw that their countenance was not happy, and that there were tears upon her cheeks. Why did she turn her face away from the children? Because she would not cast a shadow on their happiness. She could not help it, however; she could not help thinking of her husband, who died two months before, and how he had been with Christmas, when he was alive, and how kind he was, and how he comforted her in his last moments, and said, that if it were necessary that either husband or wife must be removed by death, how much better it was that it should be the husband, because the wife would look after the children so much better than he could.

The wife, however, now felt her lot to be a very heavy one, and had many an anxiety for the future, and most of all an anxiety of the eldest son, her step-son Peter.

ter, who hitherto had been out at service, and who now came home, since the father's death, to help the mother in performing the village service. And now, precisely this evening, when the mother had resolved for the sacred time, for the sake of the children, to put away all anxious thoughts, precisely now have they all come thick upon her, as thick and unceasing as the snow flakes, and when she shook them off, behold! there they were again the next moment, and made her heart so heavy—so very heavy! It was, as we were, under an evil spell.

But the children, little Erik and Maja, they could think about nothing that was gloomy.

"Nay, only look at the goblin, Maja!—See how he glares at you with his big eyes! Take care! he will gore you with his only touch him. He says, 'if you come here I will run you through with my long, long horn!'"

"Nay, do you believe that he will gore me? do you really believe that he is alive? Ah, how good that meat smells! Will it soon be ready, mother? May we soon go to Cowslop, and tell her that it is Christmas eve, and look at the stars?"

The supper was now quite ready. Yes, the mother lighted a candle in the lantern, and around the candle she put a grand paper star, which the candle lit up, and which, in its turn, lit up the candle. The children then took each their bread-cake, and the mother filled a jug of new brewed Christmas ale, and with the lantern in her hand, went out to the stable yard to let the creatures know that it was Christmas.

The demure Mrs. Cowslop, the cow, was thinking about nothing; she was standing in her stall, chewing her cud, as the door opened, and a light flashed into her eyes. She turned towards that side, and made a low moaning, in token that she recognized those who had entered, and that they were welcome. But when the children in their zeal sprang forward, and gave her pieces of their bread, and screamed into both her ears, "it is now Christmas, Cowslop!" she started hastily backwards, shook her head violently, and stared, as if she would say, "Nay, but that is something out of the common way!" and looked quite confused.

But as Cowslop was a very rational and intelligent cow, she collected her faculties, extended her nose, smelt at her bread, took it into her mouth, and chewed it with an excellent relish, supped up a good draught of Christmas ale, and appeared quite satisfied with Christmas. When the mother had strown her a bed of fresh straw, and given her an armful of the very best and finest hay from the rack, she said, "God keep thee now, my darling; thou now hast had Christmas eve!" At these words, Cowslop seemed rightly to comprehend the meaning of a great migrant, look of hay in her mouth, as if he herself easily down again, that she might the better reflect upon which she stared at the light, and had her own musings about the stars, which the children tried to make her servant of. But the only reply she made was by a gentle lowing. After that they carried the light to the stable, that it might shine upon Polle, and that they might give him a taste of Christmas bread, and announce to him that it was now Christmas.

Polle pointed his ears, and lifted his head; expanded his nostrils, and neighed with anticipation, as if he wished to make it known that he expected this intelligence, and that it was welcome to him.

The sheep bleated, and licked the hands that gave them their Christmas entertainment. It was so good, so very good!

As for the two little pigs, they were quite out of their senses when their turn came; they leaped about, screamed, and tumbled one over the other, so that nothing rational could be done with them. They were regularly crazy with joy.

After this the mother and her children retired to their beds. The son, Peter, was also there. He was a tall youth of sixteen, with a dark and strongly marked countenance. The mother cast an anxious glance upon him. Since she had come into the family, she had had a deal of trouble with his obstinate and discontented temper, which appeared to have become worse since his father's death.

And this evening, when the mother had desired him to chop wood for Christmas, he had replied, "I must do everything!" and as he went out, he banged the door and the window, and the earthenware cups and dishes upon the shelf jingled and shook a long time afterwards. That answered the mother, who knew that she never spared herself, and never required much from him.

He now sat down with his arms propped on the table, and never seemed to observe that the mother was setting out the supper, and that she had done everything so well.

But when they were all seated at the table, and the mother had poured out the Christmas ale, the little ones glanced at the mother, and then at their mother, with a roguish look that seemed to say, "now it is coming!"

And with that the mother lifted her glass, and the little ones their wooden mugs, and all three at once exclaimed: "Your health, Peter!"

Peter looked up, and seemed almost as much astonished as Cowslop herself, when they told her that it was Christmas.

"And all happiness to you on your birth day, for upon this evening you were born!" added the mother.

To which Peter replied with a look of displeasure, "That is nothing to drink one's health about, or to wish one luck about, either! It would have been better to have been unborn!"

"That is a sinful word, my son," replied the mother, severely. "When God gives health and strength to bear, to strive, and to work—"

"Nay, but why must one strive and work?" interrupted Peter.

"My dear lad, what questions you ask!" said the mother, "must not people live?"

"And why must they live?" asked Peter again.

The mother could not instantly find an answer to this question; it distressed her; but the lad often made use of such expressions as left a great weight upon her mind; and as she was now silent, Peter continued: "When one has neither father nor mother, nor any in the world to live for, it would be just as well if one were dead; then one would be rid of one's trouble."

"Am I not your mother, Peter?" said the mother, and tears started to her eyes.

"You are only my step-mother!" said Peter, immovably, and rose up from the table.

This wounded the mother more than any thing else, because she knew in her own mind, that her heart had always been full of tenderness and maternal affection to Peter.

"The torpor, or cottage of Sweden, is bound to do a certain quantity of work for his land, in return for the small portion of land which he holds from him—M. H.

"These are Swedish peasant customs; they call the cows and ewes, that Christmas is come, and passing a light before their eyes, so, which they fancy that which indicated the house in which the cowherd lay." M. H.

wards her step-son, and that she did not desire that she should be any longer his step-mother. But she could not say anything now, nor look away, because it was Christmas eve, and the little ones did not understand what was amiss with their brother. Their months were waiting for the good supper, and they could not imagine that any one could be better off than they were. When the mother saw that their appetites were somewhat appeased, she proposed that they should put aside a portion of their supper for old Alle, in the poor-house, which delighted them, and therefore the mother tied up a part of their meat and of their bread-cakes in a clean blue handkerchief, and set it on a shelf till the next morning, when they went out for Christmas matins. Peter, however, contributed nothing; his countenance was sullen, and before long he rose from the table, and went to bed without saying "good night."

The little ones, also, soon lay side by side, on a large sheaf of golden straw, which they had brought in for Christmas, because, according to popular belief, people must both sleep and dance upon straw at Christmas, if they would do right.

The children did not understand themselves, that they might be ready all the sooner next morning, when they would be called for the Christmas matins. Each took a white handkerchief, which they laid under their heads, and thus fell asleep, side by side, while the fire-light flickered upon them, and kissed their very cheeks, which shone out quite beautifully upon the gold-en-colored wheat straw.

Last of all, the mother also went to bed, but not until she had set everything in order in the room, and washed up the dishes.

But though she now lay in bed, she could not sleep, because she had uneasy thoughts, and she heard how Peter turned and seemed uneasy in his bed, as if he could not sleep, either. At one time, she thought that he wept, and she considered with herself, "should I now get up and go to him, and give him a quiet kiss, he would then, perhaps, understand that I love him, although I am not his real mother; and more particularly as it is Christmas eve, and every body ought to be friends."

Presently, Peter seemed to be quite still, and then she thought, "he is gone to sleep, and I shall only disturb him." She therefore lay still, and turned her thoughts to God, and prayed him to change the unhappy temper of the youth. She prayed for a blessing on him, and on the beloved little ones. With that, she turned round to look at them, and to see how the firelight flickered over, and kissed their rosy countenances, for the fire burned in the hearth through the Christmas night. And then she thought about all the animals, how they had their Christmas provender, and how comfortable they were; and the thoughts of them did her good, and while she was thinking of them, and gazing at her little ones by the firelight, she went to sleep herself.

When she awoke, it was pitch-dark in the room, and quite cold; and she felt a great weight on her heart, and in her head also. It was as if a large, heavy tear had collected, and could not find vent, but lay there as heavy as lead. She thought upon the death of her husband, upon the bitter temper of her son, and how solitary she herself was in the world; and then Peter's words occurred to her, "why should people live?" and she felt as if she would gladly rise, but be quiet forever.

Spite of all this, however, she rose, and lifted the fire as usual, and set on the coffee, for although she was not one of those extravagant women who drink coffee every day, yet now at Christmas time, every body must have coffee; the whole household must drink coffee; that was a matter of course.

She then lighted the candle in the Christmas-tree by the window, which she had made ready the evening before, for the children, and that done, she woke them.

"Christmas matins, children! Christmas matins!"

The little ones started up, quite bewildered, rubbed their eyes, opened their eyes with an effort, and saw the light of the pine tree, and then it came to their remembrance that it was Christmas, and that they were going to morning service. And with that they leapt up, and were quite wakeful.

They all drank their coffee, Peter as usual, and then Peter, who, as usual, was silent, and out of humor, went to Polle in the sledge.

When the mother came out of the cottage, dressed in her holiday attire, with her hymn book in her hand, and two little ones at her side, she saw the moon and the morning star, standing brightly above the pine wood, and shining beautifully in the frosty early morning, and upon the new-fallen snow. The sight did her heart good.

"How beautiful," thought she, "after all, has God made every thing for mankind." She inhaled the fresh, cold, but not very cold, winter air, and felt her spirits enlivened by so doing.

Polle was in the most cheerful humor. He neighed, and pointed his ear, and tossed his handsome head, and pawed the sward with his foot, and was quite impatient to be off.

Before long, the widow sat with her two little ones in the sledge, and Peter stood between them and drove. Polle's bells jingled merrily as they sped along through wood and meadow; the morning star shone upon the white, snowy fields, and the grim wood. It was a beautiful and cheerful sight.

By this time there were a great many other people on the road, both driving and walking, on their way to church. There was quite a procession of sledges, and such a jingling of bells as was delightful to hear, and the children had enough to do to listen to and ask questions.

They had by this time arrived at an open tract of country, and just before them, with its spire pointing towards heaven, and the dark green wood behind it, stood the church with lights streaming from every window, as if within were a sea of light. And at that very moment the church bells began to ring.

The children were hushed into silence. They felt a solemnity come over them. They did not exactly know how they felt. They were disoriented. The church bells, ringing, and light streaming out of the church, but all around it was dark and night-like. Along the whole extent of the church walls on every side, sledges were drawn up close together, the horses in which were eating hay. Among these a place was found for Polle, a covering was thrown over him, and between him and the church wall was laid a good bundle of the very best hay—real Christmas provender. Of this he ate; any body might have heard how excellent he thought it.

The widow and the children walked across the church-yard.

"Do you remember, children," said she to them, "what I told you about the Christmas matins, and what they mean?"

"They mean," stammered Erik, "they mean that—that God who—who—" "Who," interrupted the mother, "since the beginning of the world sent teachers and wise men to mankind—to—now Erik!"

"To teach them his will," said Erik.

"Yes, right," continued the mother; "and last of all, he came himself down to them, and condescended to be born on earth—"

"Yes, as a little child!" exclaimed Maja.

"Yes," answered the mother, "that he might pass through life with them as a brother, and might teach them rightly to understand his disposition, and how kind he meant by us all. And that is he whom we call the Son of God, our Saviour, Jesus Christ."

"And it is his birth which we celebrate in the Christmas matins," exclaimed Erik, now very certain of his subject.

With these words they entered the church, and all the congregation sang.

"Hail to the glorious morning hour!"

The children, however, could not think about singing. They could do nothing but stare about them and wonder. There was so much light! They could scarcely see for light. All the four grand chandeliers, hung down from the roof blazing with lights. Upon the altar lights were burning in tall candlesticks. Upon the pulpit stood lights, and gilded branches of lights, and a light burned by every branch, so that the great aisle was like an alley of flame. Whichever way they looked, they saw light, light, light!

The benches were crammed full of people. Head was close to head. The children had never seen so many people together before, and they thought they should be afraid. At last, however, they did, and therefore they turned the people kindly made room for them. A respectable old woman took Maja on her knee, and the mother took Erik on hers. And thus they were all seated.

The children looked about incessantly, and stared at all the grandeur and splendor around them. But the mother soon forgot every outward object, for just then she opened her hymn book, to join in singing the following verse of the hymn:

"His tears, like ours, will fall as rain, A mother, he will sympathize with us, With strength from heaven imparted, He will make known his Father's will, And mercy's holy hand will fall on the souls of the broken-hearted."

With this the heavy leaden weight seemed to melt away from her soul, and she began to flow more easily. She felt at once such a lightness and such a strength within her, that it seemed that from this time nothing would be too heavy for her to bear.

The clergyman now ascended the pulpit, and what a sermon he did preach! The widow had never heard any one speak in that way before. It seemed to her as if he spoke to her out of the warmth of her own inmost heart. And every single word seemed like a true word of God, so full of beauty and grandeur was it. To her it seemed as if the whole world, and the whole of life, became bright through it. It was as if it were Christmas matins within her soul.

And when she looked at Peter, she saw that he also listened attentively, with his eyes riveted upon the preacher; and from this, she hoped for a good result; more especially, as with the new year Peter was to begin to read with this same clergyman, preparatory to his confirmation.

When the service was ended, it was fully daylight; and the congregation streamed hastily out. Before long, people might be seen on all sides, walking briskly along, driving on the road, or ascending the hill, striving who should first reach home; for according to popular belief, they who arrive first at home on Christmas morning, will have their harvest first housed in the autumn. Though these things were there are between things, I know not.

The widow and her children went into the poor-house, and the children themselves gave old Alle the meat and the bread, which she had saved for him. For this they received the old man's blessing, and they felt, therefore, greatly pleased at what they had done.

In the meantime, Peter had been getting Polle and the sledge ready. Then he drove home, thinking by the way of the delicious warm cabbage which they should have for dinner, for they all felt hungry and cold.

And how excellent were the meat and the cabbage which they had for dinner, it is not in my power to describe; this only is certain, that the king's cabbage could not have tasted better to him than theirs did to them.

In the afternoon they had also a cup of coffee, with cabbage, in honor of Christmas day, and that, too, tasted most excellent, and every body was very cheerful, the widow as well as the rest; for she saw that the countenance of her eldest son had undergone a change.

In the twilight, when they all sat together, warm and comfortable, and when the fire blazed merrily on the hearth, and lighted up the whole cottage, the mother said: "Now, I wonder whether either of my little ones can remember any thing of what the clergyman said in the morning about the Saviour, and what he taught to mankind?"

"But, ah me! The poor little ones remembered nothing, not a word; had understood not a word—nay, had not even heard a syllable!"

"There was such a deal of light!" they said.

"But you, Peter," said the mother, and she looked at him with confidence. "I am certain that you can help me recollect something of what the pastor said—you can remember it, certainly!"

"O yes," said Peter, and his eyes brightened, and, added he, after a moment, "I now know how people should live."

"Yes, and why?" said the mother, looking kindly at her son, and wishing to try him.

"That they may follow after the Saviour, and labor for the world's redemption," said Peter, and raised his head, and high and low, and rich and poor, can alike labor in this good work on earth."

"And how must that be done?" inquired the mother, as before.

"By becoming better, more God-fearing, more righteous men."

"Yes, my son," exclaimed the mother, joyfully, "so did I also understand the words of the clergyman. By becoming so, by living in Christ, we help not only to ex-

tend God's kingdom on earth, but become also his laborers in the creation of a new heaven and a new earth, where bliss shall abide forever. This is a great saying, my son, and can make the heart beat high and free even in a mean hut. And this have I known and believed from my youth upwards. But I have never heard it put rightly into words until to-day."

Peter was affected to tears, he extended his hand to his mother, and said with deep feeling, "Mother, forgive me, that I have caused you sorrow! From this time it shall be otherwise!"

And from that time it did become otherwise with Peter; not that he ever became very communicative, or of a very cheerful temper, but he became very industrious, and very desirous of doing right, and every body grew fond of him.

It was evident now, that Peter began to take pleasure in life; at least, he never looked sour or sullen. His whole appearance was changed; nay, it often looked as if something shone within him, and so said his little brother and sister.

"Now it is Christmas matins with Peter," they would say.

Many Christmas matins have since kindled their lights, many a hand Christian goblin has looked savage upon the Christmas board; has since then been shut up in a chest—thence brought out again to give strength to the hearts at plough, yes, many a Christmas has, since that Christmas morning, come and gone; but the light that then was kindled for the mother, has never been extinguished.

Peter now lives as a peasant in Storgal, and his mother lives with him, and he likes to tell his friends what a sluggish and hard-tempered lad he was, and about the Christmas matins which produced such a change in him, and how, since then, he has had light, and strength, and pleasure in all his work, and how every thing prospers in his hands.

Thus Peter celebrates every Christmas eve as his mother taught him. At Christmas matins he may be seen before any one else; and as for the Christmas goblin, he never forgets that!

Why, Young men, can you assign one plain sound reason why you are dissipated? That you are so you need not deny. That heavy sanguine blood-shot eyes, that deep red blush upon your cheeks, proclaim the sad truth as clearly as your tongue or your eyes. Your days are spent in slothful idleness, with an utter indifference to the task which your duty to yourself and to society would require you to perform. Your nights are spent in disgraceful revels amid the dark haunts where vice and folly hold their court; and when meek-eyed morn has appeared, you creep forth from your hole of infamy, to spend another day of indolence and unnatural slumber. But perhaps you have not gotten so far down the hill. You are merely a fast young man, a "blood," by which very unenviable epithet you intend to imply that your father or your mother was a blood, neither of which qualities are likely to be perpetuated in his graceless offspring. Your ambition is to spend with lavish hand the wealth which your father toiled to make, to dance, to keep always as near intoxicated as politeness requires, and in all things to act the fashionable exquisite. The dictates of reason, common sense and morality have no claims upon your obedience. Your footsteps wander as far from any course which they may prescribe, as you possibly can make them. The only rule of action is your own will, and your whole life is a continual straggle from sin to sin, from folly to folly. But why are you thus rushing on in a way, which a moment's reflection would teach you, is filled with peril, and leading directly to certain ruin? Do you think in this manner to win admiration or respect? Perhaps you are led on by a foolish desire of notoriety. You would glory in the reputation of being a wild young man. Ah! pause will you, and consider what bearing such a name will have upon your future destinies. The time will come when this exuberance of youthful spirit will have ceased, when you have tired in your wild hunt after pleasure.

Then with high earnestness you will plan nobly, labor earnestly, and wish for a good character to carry you forward in your undertakings. Think you that the foul leprosy which dissipation has wrought will fall from you at the bidding; that you will not like the Syrian Chief, have to purify yourself by many ablutions in the cleansing flood. It will require a greater sacrifice even than that. You must toil patiently without ceasing, for long years, to win from the world that confidence which at first it held you have yielded without reservation. You must creep in abject humility from the dark pit into which vice has thrown you, and beg of society its forgiving love. This is your fate, if you reform. You may go on, fill a drunkard's grave, unwept, unhonored, and unused, and find your home in realms of eternal woe. Why, then, are you indulging in dissipation? Are you not aware that it is sapping your constitution, and will soon bring you into an untimely grave? Do you not know that it is slowly but steadily putting out the light of conscience, and preparing you for the gloom of the death which never dies?—*Temperance Crier.*

In honor's truth, a name given to a man is no better than a skin given to him; what is not natively his own, falls off and goes to nothing.

RATHER PERSONAL.—You look as though you were beside yourself," as the wag said to a top who happened to be standing by a donkey.

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.—Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face, from the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature; the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second, where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the entire frame, the elbow and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in these productions which have excited universal admiration. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards according to which all artists have been wont to be made are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot, and the cubit.

## Louisville Advertisements.

### GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

WE are now prepared to show the largest stock of Watches to be found in the city of Louisville, consisting of Chronometers, De Luxe, Lever, and Cylinder Watches, at prices varying from \$30 to \$2500, and from \$10 to \$50 for Silver. Before purchasing please call and examine styles, quality, and prices.

Louisville, July 23, 1856. J. T. THORNTON.

### EMBROIDERIES, LACES, & C.

THE subscriber has just returned from France, with the largest stock of EMBROIDERIES and LACES he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. His arrangements are such that he will be constantly receiving goods direct from the importers throughout the season. His stock contains in part as follows:

Honiton, Brussels, Valenciennes and Mechlin Lace Collars and Sleeves, in sets;

French embroidered Scotch and Linen Collars and Sleeves, in sets;

Mourning Collars and Collars and Sleeves, black and white;

Black and White, Lace, Linen, and Muslin Collars of every description;

Bonnet, Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons and Belting; Honiton, Swiss and Linen Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes Thread and Ribbon Laces; Honiton, Honiton and embroidered Handkerchiefs;

Black Mitts, Hosiery and Gloves; Honiton and Swiss Bands and Flourishes; Irish Linens, Jaconet, Swiss, Cambric, Namaste, checked and striped Muslin, and Honiton; Honiton, Honiton, and embroidered Shiraz; Honiton, Honiton, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles, at

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### STONE & WARREN.

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NO. 439, south Market street, between 4th and 5th streets, Louisville, Ky., where may be found a complete assortment of goods at the lowest prices.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Persons can then rely on obtaining good goods, at fair prices. Call and see for yourselves. We think we sell goods as low as the lowest.

Remember that we have but one price—call and see for yourselves. We think we sell goods as low as the lowest.

Persons can then rely on obtaining good goods, at fair prices. Call and see for yourselves. We think we sell goods as low as the lowest.